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HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:30-HERRMANN'S THEATRE—S:30—The Junior Partner. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30—A Trip KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Lady Bountiful, LENOX LYCEUM-2 to 10 p. m.-Feast of Lanterns. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9 a. m. to 6 and

NIBLO'S-S-Keppler's Fortunes. PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-Alabama. PROCIOR'S THEATRE-8-The Lost Paradise STAR THEATRE-8:15-Miss Helyett. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Pauline Blanchard. THALIA THEATRE-S-Die Hermennschlacht. SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Codi. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-Mayour

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# New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1891.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In the Reichstag, Chancellor von Caprivi spoke in favor of the adoption of the commercial treaties. === There was a revolt in Campos, Brazil, against the Peixotto Government; ten persons were killed. === Another flerce gale did much damage in England and Ireland; several small vessels were wrecked along the south coast. === The Liberal Conference to consider rural reforms opened in London. The King of Greece has smallpox.

Congress .- The Senate in session. === The day was devoted to the introduction of bills.

Domestic .- The December crop report of Department of Agriculture gave the condition of the growing wheat as 85.3. === The National Bar Association, in session at Washington, elected officers and decided upon Washington as the perchemical experts was given at the Graves trial in Denver. The State Dairymen's Association tary says: at Owego resolved to memorialize Congress against the oleomargarine traffic. - Harry Miller, the son of Joaquin Miller, the poet, confessed to hav ing robbed a stage.

City and Suburban .- Sunol, Robert Bonner's Queen of Trotters, arrived in this city. === The Union League Club elected a nominating com-The annual dinner of the Union University alumni was held. = Stocks active and generally higher, but the buying was chiefly for the short account, while the selling was largely by Europe. The closing was comparatively firm, after a small reaction.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Slightly warmer, and generally fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 44 3-4.

The troubles of the Speaker in making up the committees are hardly greater than the troubles of the doorkeeper of the House-sometime Iceman Turner-in distributing the patronage at his disposal. There are 152 places in the doorkeeper's control. Will anybody be surprised to learn that Tammany Hall wants them all? The timeworn phrase, "a state of mind," only feebly depicts Doorkeeper Turner's mental condition. Not only is Tammany insistent, but demands for places come up to him from all over the country. Before he gets through Turner will be likely to wish he was back in the ice business

President Harrison in his Message expressed a confident hope that a friendly conclusion would be reached by Italy and this country regarding the New-Orleans lynching. This expression was echoed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday in a statement by Premier Rudini. course, Italy will find the United States ready to respond to whatever advances it may make. The wise policy now is for Italy to admit her mistake, resume diplomatic relations, and let bygones be bygones.

Attorney-General Miller's report calls attention to the organization of the new Circuit Courts ter's report, there can be no dispute regarding of Appeals, and also to the fact that the addi- the solvency of the Treasury. Nor will fairtional Judges provided for by the last Congress minded persons deny to the Secretary credit for have not yet been appointed. There has been the remarkable ability displayed in his managesome question as to the President's right to name ment of the finances. Even those who dissent them while the Senate was not in session. from him most widely are now compelled to ad-Whether he had the right or not, Mr. Harrison mit that his services in the Department have has not exercised it, and one of the important been conspicuous, and his success worthy of high duties now waiting to be discharged by him is praise. the nomination of these Judges. The present Administration's appointments of judicial officers have all been of the highest order, and those to come will undoubtedly maintain the lofty standard that has been established.

The President's Message is not entirely satisfactory abroad. But then it was written primarfly for Americans, not for Englishmen. The most significant note in the London newspaper comments relates to the exhibit made respecting the practical workings of the McKinley Tariff. friends and party organs whose friendship is Our British cousins are surprised at this, and one journal is frank enough to admit that the Americans may not, after all, find their economic policy a mistake. The people of the United States are entirely willing to take the risk on that point.

Mr. Mills is evidently taking his defeat much to heart. In accordance with custom, the chair-

would be offered to him, but it is understood that the Texan is willing to accept it only on conditions; and his conditions are substantially that he shall have the naming of his coadjutors! That is, he wants a hard-and-fast tariff-reform committee of his own, or else he will have nothing to do with it. In the circumstances Mr. Mills himself will probably be left out, and the likeliest man for the place is-Springer. Why not? Springer is a man of experience in Congress, and has been chairman of more committees than Mills ever was. Besides, he cast the decisive vote for Speaker Crisp, and is entitled to a "good thing."

## THE TREASURY REPORT.

Last Monday THE TRIBUNE reviewed the work of Secretary Foster and the conduct of the Treasury so fully that any detailed examination of his annual report as respects that part of his statements would involve some repetition. Indeed, information at that time given in regard to the revenue and the expenses since July 1 was in some respects later and fuller than the Secretary was called upon to give in the official report for the fiscal year ending with last June. But it is important to note that he estimates that a surplus of \$24,000,000 will result for the current fiscal year, ending with next June, so that the cash balance available at that time will probably be \$139,728,145 83, about what it is

This does not include the full amount required

during the fiscal year for the sinking fund, namely, \$48,913,025, but the Secretary reckons that the redemption of bonds, interest notes, and fractional currency to November 1 had been \$20,911,163, that the same items during the remainder of the year will be \$4,154,500, and that the redemption of bank notes during the year will be \$16,000,000. It seems that the Secretary reckons the redemption of bank notes as part of the required addition to the sinking fund, and since the Act of July 14, 1890, transferred the bank redemption fund to the general Treasury fund, the notes to be redeemed became strictly obligations of the United States, so that the redemption is a payment of part of the public debt. For the next fiscal year the Secretary estimates an increase of \$10,000,000 in customs, \$6,000,000 in internal revenue, and \$9,336,350 in the postal receipts, but a reduction of \$3,000,000 in miscellaneous receipts. Thus he calculates upon a total revenue of \$455,000,000, and it should be noticed that this depends upon a general prosperity of business and industry which there is now good reason to expect. On the other hand, the estimates of the Department for the next fiscal year aggregate \$441.300,093, exclusive of the sinking fund, the principal items being \$147,064,550 for pensions, \$80.323,400 for postal service, \$73,231,280 for permanent appropriations, including interest and cost of collecting revenue, \$26,365,655 for the Navy, and \$26,299,171 for the Army.

Secretary Foster refers to the expansion of the circulation during the last two years in these words:

The stringency in the money market during the summer and autumn of 1890 was relieved by the prompt and effective measures of my predecessor, and happily disappeared without producing the grave consequences which were feared by the public, but its existence, and the widespread apprehension which caused it, induced the revival of the erroneous idea that the volume of money in circulation was not only inadequate to needs of the country, but was very much les per capita than during the so-called flush times which followed the Civil War.

Information has therefore been given more fully and in greater detail regarding the circulation at different times in a pamphlet published by the Department, which is embodied in the report, but it is added that the circulation has greatly increased since the close of the fiscal year, from \$1,497,440,707 July 1, 1891, or \$23 41 per capita, to \$1,577,262,070 December 1, 1891, or \$24 38 per capita. It is noteworthy that so large an increase has resulted thus far in no wild speculation and no unwholesome inflation of prices. The Secretary adds, that a remanent place for the annual meeting. - Charies port from the Bureau of Statistics shows that divert to an inferior market a commerce B. Evarts, eldest son of ex-Senator Evarts, died prices of manufactured articles during the last which naturally belongs to the United States. at Windsor, Vt. = Testimony of year have not increased, but have been on the The resistance offered by the Dominion whole reduced. On the tariff question, the Secre-

> Under the operations of the new tariff the customs evenue has been decreased as far as is consistent with the current needs of the Government. By the read-justment of duties in the line of protection to American labor and American industries, the free list ha been enlarged by the addition of articles which, from climatic and other conditions, are not produced profitbly nor extensively in this country; adequate tective duties have been imposed upon articles that ndustries have been established and others stimulated. thereby giving increased employment to America labor, and better control of our home markets to our own people; and the price of nearly every article of ommon consumption has been reduced to the consumer. . . . I do not believe that any con-siderable number of the people desire to see our manufacturing industries destroyed, or wages reduced to the European basis, which would be the inevitable re-

These remarks deserve more serious attention than they are likely to receive from the Democratic House which has just succeeded in organizing. Doubtless, owing to his serious sickness the Secretary prepared for the report no discussion of the silver question, but his public utterances have been entirely in harmony with the emphatic statements of the President in his Message. Regarding the internal revenue, the information given is full and minute, and exhibits an increase which surpasses expectations. Thus in the production of distilled spirits there was an increase from 109,000,000 gallons to 116,000,000 gallons, in the production of beer an increase from 27,561,944 barrels to 30,-497,209, and in the receipts from tobacco taxes the decrease was but \$1,162,720, whereas a Of decrease of \$3,898,383 was expected from the reduction of taxes. So long as a large part of the revenue is derived from the consumption of these articles of voluntary use, it will be in a measure less dependent upon the industrial prosperity of the people than the part of the revenue derived from duties on imports.

In the light of facts given in Secretary Fos-

## THAT SPEECH OF HILL'S.

It may occur to David B. Hill before long, in case it has not occurred to him already, that he might better never have unveiled that Elmira speech. It can hardly help him with any considerable number of Democrats who will have a determining influence in the Democratic National Convention of next year, while it is bound to alienate from his support many of his party worth having. Here is "The Buffalo Courier." for example, asserting that "Governor Hill's Elmira speech advocating the free, independent and unlimited coinage of eilver dollars of the existing standard is the most surprising event in his political career. If he be a candidate for the Presidential nomination, this speech will surely bring to him fatal embarrassment." These

the State "The World" pronounces against the paragraph in the speech advising the repeal of the McKinley bill and the Sherman Silver Act, but without suggesting anything to take their place. "Would this triple menace," sharply inquires "The World," "of disturbance to trade, commerce and finance, this unconditional tearing down without building up be wise statesmanship? Would it be good politics? . . . us Governor Hill seems unwise." "The Albany Argus," premising that according to Hill the Saratoga platform will be the chart of his action in Congress, slyly remarks that "the so-called silver plank of the Saratoga platform expressed in small compass the belief of Tilden and Cleveland." Imagine David's feelings when he learns that he is accused of reflecting Mr. Cleveland's views on the silver question!

Now, these Democratic newspapers between them stand for a good many thousands of the Democrats of New-York, of the "pivotal State," in fact. Is the speech going to niake gains which will offset this opposition? It will please the element in the Democracy which demands the free coinage of silver. But is it possible that the Governor is so lacking in shrewdness that he honestly believes that with a proper regard for his own future he can afford to tie up with that crowd? Possibly he imagines that much of what he has written is so obscure that he can interpret its meaning to fit any emergency which may arise. We are free to admit that there is a good deal in that view of the speech. "Efforts to understand it," remarks "The Buffalo Courier, "will, we think, usually be unsccessful." May be just before the Democratic National Convention meets the Governor will republish it with explanatory notes written with sole reference to the silver plank which is likely to be inserted in the platform. David B. is nothing if not cunning. But he must be aware that cunning sometimes overleaps itself.

ECONOMIC GRAVITATION.

The British Colonial Office has contrived to draw its North Atlantic dependencies into a quarrel which cannot be readily patched up. Newfoundland, after failing to obtain adequate protection from the Imperial authorities against the ancient treaty rights of the French, received proposals for a Reciprocity Convention from Washington. It was anxious to accept the offer, but England in response to the wishes of the Dominion Government interposed its veto. In retaliation for the intervention of Canada Newfoundland enforced its Bait Act against the Maritime Provinces. Not only was bait refused to Canadian fishermen, but trade in frozen herring which was essential to their commerce with the West Indies was broken up. Canada, which had been offering a free market for Newfoundland fish, has retaliated in turn by imposing duties on the characteristic products of the island. This is a game at which two can play. Newfoundland has promptly increased the duties on all imports from Canada 300 or 400 per cent. The result of this tariff war between these British dependencies will be to throw the food supplies of the island almost wholly into the hands of American exporters. It will also impart a new impulse to the annexation movement in Newfoundland.

This break in the relations between the North Atlantic fishing colonies illustrates the inevitable result of placing artificial restraints upon the natural force of gravitation toward a large market. Newfoundland is one of the oldest English colonies, but its material interests are bound up with the American market. The Imperial connection is useful in promoting loyal sentiment, but it is a positive disadvantage in retarding the development of the island's resources and The antiquated treaties with France prevent local control and jurisdiction over the seaboard. The jealousies and ambition of Canada stand in the way of the negotiation of advantageous commercial conventions with the United States. Canada, for the selfish interest of protecting its own trade, has sought to has only increased the attractive power of the American market. Newfoundland, as it finds its material interests sacrificed to those of the Dominion, is rapidly drifting into an irresistible annexation current. A commercial movement has been started which promises at no distant day to carry Newfoundland into the Ameri-

can Union. There is much that is suggestive in the present attitude of Newfoundland toward England and the Dominion. The situation in the North is sufficiently peoplexing to induce England to be very cautious in resisting the demands of the United States for Reciprocity with the West Indian sugar islands. The influence of gravitation toward the American market is strongly felt in that quarter. Canada with an inferior market has sought to counteract this mighty force, but the British West Indies know where their interests lie. If England closes against them the only market where their produce can be sold, their economic ruin, begun during the emancination period, will be completed.

## REINFORCED BY BRIGADIERS.

The action of the two young Democratic Congressmen from Massachusetts who refused to be bound by the results of the caucus of the party in the nomination for Speaker; the very outspoken condemnation of the proceedings of the caucus on the part of "The New-York Times," and perhaps other newspapers known as special friends of Mr. Cleveland, and the sullen behavior of Mr. Mills under defeat, are exciting more or less unfavorable comment in Democratic

circles. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the young men made a rather serious mistake: that the Cleveland organs have damaged the cause of their candidate, and that the conduct of Mr. Mills is a vindication of the action of the caucus that defeated his ambition, inasmuch as it discloses a weakness of character which disqualifies him for the position he sought and which would have kept the party in constant peril while he was in the chair. To all of which it can only be answered that no one who has observed the course of the young recruits who have gone over to the Democrats during the prevalence of the Mugwump distemper, or has noticed the positive and oracular manner of the Cleveland organs in laying down the law which must govern the party, or has had any knowledge of the methods and the temper of Mr. Mills, expected anything else. The Democratic party at large seems somewhat mussed up by recent occurrences which they are vainly trying to explain. The trouble is that they are once more confronted by a condition, not a theory.

It is not likely, under any circumstances, that Mr. Mills would have taken defeat philosophically or with equanimity. He is not made that way, Having long ago made up his mind that the Free-Trade dogma contained the whole gospel of political economy, and that there could not possibly be any honest difference of opinion on the subject, he has for several years made it his own special and peculiar hobby, until he has come to believe himself to be the great leader and teacher of his party, the impersonation of the principle, the embodiment of the idea. And he is indeed entitled to the credit, if such there be, of being the most aggressive, importunate and intolerant Free Trader in public life. No man

treme views upon his party. Omniscience appears to be the weakness of the Free Trader everywhere, and Mr. Mills has been wrapped up in it to an unusual degree. None of them can bear contradiction; he least of all. With this absorbing belief in himself it is not at all strange that he should resent with bitterness and sullen discontent the refusal of his political associates to put him in the chief seat which he believes is his just right.

His support was drawn from a class of men who, agreeing with him on the dogma of Free Trade, differed with him but slightly in his estimate of himself, and who had come to believe that a failure to elect him Speaker would be calamitous to the cause. And it must be said of those people, especially of those who have been recruited to the Democracy on the Free-Trade issue, that they are in dead earnest about it, as one might say, "away down deep in their boots." They are in the Democratic party, voting the ticket and hurrahing for its candidates for everything, from President of the United States down to Coroners and Fence Viewers, for the sole reason that the party favors Free Trade. They have, in the main, no other use for the organization. They do not hold themselves amenable to party discipline; they are not bound by its traditions nor governed by its rules. To a disinterested onlooker the manner in which they precipitated themselves upon the party during the Speakership canvass, proclaiming their demands, fulminating threats, and conducting themselves generally as though they owned the machine and would smash it into smithereens if not permitted to have their way, was unseemly and ridiculous. Never was there such an exhibition of stupendous assurance. They did not wait to be welcomed as a useful and important reinforces, At; they marched with flying colors, proclaiming that they alone had saved the party from defeat, and demanding as their reward that

they be immediately put in command. These are the persons who just now are disturbing the counsels of our Democratic friends. But were our Democratic friends hoping to absorb them without disturbance? They did not know them. It is a reinforcement of Free Traders, to be sure, but of free thinkers, free talkers, and free kickers as well. If the Democratic party has taken them for recruits it has made a mistake. They are brigadiers, every one of them: not a private among them.

A TEST OF TARIFFS.

In the last twenty years the cotton manufacture in Europe has gained 87 per cent, or has not quite doubled. But in this country it has gained 167 per cent, nearly twice as much. European consumption in 1870-'71 was more than four and a half times that of this country, but now it is not quite three times. Then the United States consumed 1,109,000 bales of 400 pounds and Europe 4,711,000; now this country consumes 2,958,000 and Europe 8,845,000 such bales. What an answer this is to the pretence that this manufacture needs Free Trade and is being killed by Protection. Even within the last ten years European consumption has gained 35 per cent, but American 39 per cent.

Yet this comparison is not fair to Protection, for the main increase in Europe has occurred, not in free-trade Great Britain, but in Germany and other countries which since 1871 have protected their industries. The great manufacturing nations of the Continent began effectively to protect about twenty years ago. In the first decade their growth was more than double that of Great Britain, but neither gained as much as this country in the same ten years. Great Britain gained 27 per cent, the Continent 55 per cent, but the United States 91 per cent. In that decade the manufacture here was effectually shutting out foreign products, taking the home market for itself, and has since grown with the growth of the home market, and consequently at a lower rate. Yet during the last decade Great Britain has gained only 21 per cent, the United States 39 per cent, or nearly twice as much, and the Continent 53 per cent.

The explanation is that the Continent has een wresting trade in other markets away from Great Britain. The British rate of increase, it may be noticed, was 27 per cent during the first decade in spite of Continental competition, but only 21 per cent in the second. Had both increased alike, the Continent would have consumed 536,000 bales less cotton, and Great Britain that much more, and this difference has enabled the Continental manufacture to grow faster than the American, even while the manufacture in this country has gained more than that of Europe, Great Britain included. Twenty years ago the British manufacture consumed 2.805,000 bales, against 1.109,000 in this country, or more than 25 bales for every 10 consumed here. Now it consumes 4,319,000 bales, against 2,958,000 in the United States. or less than 15 for every 10 consumed in this country. That is one test of Protection against Free Trade. Twenty years ago Great Britain consumed nearly 15 bales for every 10 consamed on the Continent. Now it consumes less than 10 for every 10 consumed on the Continent, for the Continental consumption is 4,527,000, and the British only 4,318,000 bales. That is a second test of Protection against Free Trade.

Yet the American manufacture is just now passing through a period of reorganization which, at the cost of no little present depression, leads to greater prosperity. The manufacture at the South is taking the work of spinning the coarser fabrics, while the older mills in the Northern States are gradually developing the manufacture of finer fabrics than were ever made here before. In a little while the expansion of the manufacture in that respect will cut off another tax hitherto paid to foreign nations, for America sent them nearly \$30,000,-000 for cotton goods in each of the last two years. At the same time the manufacture here will compete, as it has never competed before, in other markets of the world, and particularly in those of Central and South America. cutting down the demand for cotton goods from Great Britain and also from the Contineut.

# ANN, JANE AND KWANGSU.

Not the least of the many interesting dispatches which have come recently from China is one that the Emperor has begun the study of English arithmetic. It may not be wholly unfruitful to give a moment's attention to this new departure the Flowery Kingdom. We suppose that in the past the Emperor has

known nothing of any kind of arithmetic except that which we see displayed on wash-checks, a system of paleozoic tracks interesting, perhaps, as works of art, but not appealing to any great extent to the normal intellect. Therefore, he will have to begin at the beginning of European arithmetic. His Majesty will make the acquaintance of Ann and Jane. Happy monarch, who has this yet in the future! Dear Ann and Jane of childhood's hour!-but we stay our hand on this apostrophe; let us see what will be the actual experience of the Emperor with these young peo-He must go through their long adventures

with apples from where each is given one apple by a well-disposed person with the hope that the student may be able to approximate to the number of apples they will both have, through where Ann has two apples and generously gives one to Jane, that the sagacious seeker after learning may estimate her remaining fruit; through where Ann has menship of the Ways and Means Committee are the words of the most influential Democratic in his party has been so arrogant and dictatorial. one apple and Jane twice as many, the embryotic

journal in Western New-York. In this end of | so not-rempered and overbearing, in forcing ex- | Newton to reckon Jane's stock; to that intricate region in the book where Ann has one apple and Jane two apples, the praiseworthy idea being to find out how many times the gentle Jane's stock exceeds that of the amiable Ann; through all of this delightful course, we say, must the happy Emperor wander. Thriceaye, four times-blest reigning member of the Tsing Dynasty.

The Emperor can count up the problems on his fingers, but he must not allow himself to be caught at it. And he must stand up-there is something about the early stages of arithmetic which allows them to permeate the human system only when the learner is standing. And standing he must approach the great science thus: "If a lady gave Ann one apple and Jane two apples, how many apples would they both have? If a lady gave Ann one apple and Jane two apples, they would both have the sum of one apple and of two apples, which is three apples: therefore, it a lady gave Ann one apple and Jane two apples, they would both have three apples." Happy Emperor Kwangsu, we say; standing on one foot, with his hands behind him and his nimble fingers wrestling with the problem. May he come to know Ann and her inseparable friend Jane, and learn to love them! May he pros per until he reaches the third book and meets those mighty men of the science of numbers, A and B who love to toy with rods of fence and yards of ditch; who pay their debts in such irregular amounts and at such odd times, and who stick and haggle over mills and decimals of a mill; and who have the remarkable custom, when they wish to known the time of day, of computing it from the length of a shadow cast by a church steeple in Melbourne, Australia, at 3:191-2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th day of July! We prostrate ourselves before his Imperial Majesty and wish him all joy!

Governor Hill was perfectly willing to be caught cheating, but it galls him to lose the game.

During an incognito visit to Boston a year go, Mayor Grant ascertained that the trolley had distinguished merits. During his recent cognito visit to his aunt in Ireland the Mayor has discovered that New-York has naught to learn from London on the subject of rapid transit. Nothing broadens the mind like travel.

Young Mr. Sherman Hoar spells pathos with

Doorkeeper Fitzhugh's mistake lay in not keep ing strictly for his own delectation his discovery that he was "a biger man than old Grant." Doorkeeper Turner will doubtless rejoice to think that he is a biger man than old Croker, but he won't take anybody into his confidence.

The proposition to transport the old Van Rens elaer manor house to Chicago and set it up for the headquarters of New-York at the Fair has much to commend it. This venerable mansion is a fine example of colonial architecture, and a most suggestive souvenir and illustration of the foundation and development of the Commonwealth. Since it is destined to be demolished in the near future, to use it in the way and for the purpose proposed would really be to save and not to lose it.

In his grief and resentment at losing the Speakership, Mr. Mills seems disposed to run amuck for the Senate on a Texas steer.

There is nothing more heartfelt in the President's message than what he says about Mr. Proctor's retirement from the War Department, and the praise which he bestows upon the late Secretary's administration. In particular, he commends the good work accomplished in reducing the number of descritions from the Army by remov ing the causes that led to them, so that for the last year a lower percentage was reached than before. In nothing was Secretary Proctor's practical wisdom shown more strikingly than in this. The enlistment of Indians and the organization of companies composed of Indian soldiers constitute another feature of the Proctor administration which calls out the President's warm approval. There is no doubt of the good influence which the enlistment of Indians will have upon those who enter the Army, and also, more remotely, upon the tribes to which they belong.

Is there any New-Yorker of such a pessimistic disposition as to find fault with such weather as the early winter has given us for the last three days? If there were an "Indian winter" corresponding to our Indian summer, we should have no hesitation in saying that we are now enjoying

Hill's dual life ends just three weeks from today. The holidays are always a cheerful season. but New-Yorkers have special cause for joy this

The authorities of Columbia College seem re olved to prove baseless the charge so often brought against a university situated in a great city, that it withdraws itself from the daily life of the people and has nothing in common with their interests. The recent decision to throw open many lectures to the public was an indication of this purpose; and now is added their important gift to the New-York Botonical Garden. The trustees have made an extremely liberal subscription of \$25,000 to the fund of \$250,000 which it is necessary to raise to secure the \$500,-000 to be added from the city treasury. Furthermore, it is expected that Columbia College will also give to the Botanical Garden the great Torrey Herbarium, which is valued at from \$125. 000 to \$175,000-itself an acquisition of the highest value to an institution of this sort. The proposed site of the Garden in Bronx. Park has everything to recommend it-a lovely situation. fertile soil, the easy opportunity of enlargement when occasion requires. The public-spirited course of Columbia College ought to be a sufficient stimulus to the citizens of New-York to contribute the rest of the sum needed without

Democrats find it very hard to avoid praising President Harrison, and their diminishing abuse doesn't hurt him. They supply a striking illus tration of Dr. Johnson's fine saying that nobody can write a man down but himself.

## PERSONAL.

Some opposition is manifested in the South to pen sioning Mrs. Jefferson Davis "The Vicksburg Post" thinks not only that it would breed sectionalism, but also that the services of Mr. Davis contributed less to the Confederate cause than those of some other south-

In Boston that remarkable shock of hair which Paderewski wears has led somebody to remark that he looks like a human chrysanthemum.

The wife of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is fond of hunting. While a mere child she was trained to handle a rifle; and she has a small Winchester that shows signs of use hanging in her Washington home. She says she never killed a deer; but she and her sister have taken birds and other small game.

The reassembling of Congress brings out, many reminiscences of members. They are just now telling this story about Mr. Oates, of Alabama. He was a Confederate soldier and lost an arm before Richmond or weeks he lay in a private Southern home, nursed by the family; and by the time he was convalescent he wanted to marry the eldest daughter. She did not view his suit with favor, however; and at length the mother said consolingly, pointing to the cradle: "Never mind, Captain, just wait for So-and-so; you can have her." And when that infant grew up, sure enough Captain Oates married her. Luther S. Dixon, ex-Chief Justice of Wisconsin, who

died a few days ago, rendered many decisions which added to his repute; but one of the most notable related to farm mortgages. The entire farming ele ment of the State was at fever heat, trying to defeat ment of the state was at lever heat, trying to defeat mortgages placed upon farms in aid of railways. Not-withstanding they were obtained by mispresentations of agents of the railroads, the courts held them valid in the hands of bona fide holders for value and saved the state from the stigma of repudiation. In spite of the bitter opposition to Judge Dixon's re-election, because of that decision, he was returned to office.

The Rev. J. W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, lectured in Boston last Monday evening on "The Constructive Achievement of the Higher Criticism of the Bible."

"POLITICIAN" AND "POET" THE REJECTED OF CARMARTHEN DOROUGH AND THE AUTHOR OF THE EPIC OF HADES: WITH SIDE-LIGHTS OR OTHER GREAT MEN.

The character of the Carmarthern Boroughs as gone forever-I mean the political character. De you not remember how Mr. Lewis Morris told the electors of these boroughs, not many weeks since that if they rejected him it could only be be cause they were below the intellectual average? It seems they are content to be considered below the intellectual average, for they have rejected So momentous was the question who should con-test this constituency in the Gladstonian interest that a ballot was taken to determine it. Meetings were held, speeches made, the voters were can vassed, just as if a real election were going on and the result of it all is that the Gladatonians of Cormorthen will have none of Mr. Lewis Morris The figures stood : Jones, 1,115; Morris, 591. Do you ask who Jones is? Do you ask who

It is probable that in Wales any Morris is? man named Jones would be preferred before say man of any other name; unless the other were Evans or Thomas. But the Jones who in the case has brought to dust the political aspiration of Mr. Lewis Morris is none other than our friend Major Jones, lately United States Consul at Cardiff) His opponent denounced him m as American official, in no way connected with the horough, and only about six months in the Kingdom; a stranger, added Mr. Morris severely, and a foreigner who has been induced to introduce himself upon Carmarthen. Whereas Mr. Morris himself is a Welshman born and bred; ready to die, no doubt, for his country, and meantime eaer to serve her in Parliament. If an American, and an American official, and a stranger and a foreigner, as the tautological Morris tells us, be thus chosen over the Welshman born and bred and ready to die, there must be some reason for it beside the lowness of the intellectual average of the election rate to which both appealed.

The renson, or one reason, may perhaps be found in the letter which Mr. Lewis Morris ad dressed to the constituency. The phrases I have quoted already are from this letter, and then are others even more remarkable. I should think no political document so solemn as this had seen the light since that letter to Mr. Morley is which Mr. Gladstone informed the Irish people they would not be allowed to choose their own leader. Mr. Morris warned the Carmarthea Boroughs that the unity of the Lib-eral party, which he had three times sacrificed himself to secure, was sriensly endangered by the intrusion of Major Jones. Re had no doubt, he said, that a clear major ty was with him, Morris, but his opponent was supported by sinister influences, against which he warned them. It was not, in these circumstances, for him, Morris, to retire; let Jones retire, or the effect upon the party would be unfortunate; gloomy foreboding, indeed. Then follows a possage which cannot be read too carefully:

"I am, and I have always been, an advanced Liberal, accepting the whole of the party pregramme, (Newcastle and all), including of source the discstablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales, and in many respects going beyond it.' "I have the honor to enjoy the friendship and

full confidence of our illustrious lender, Mr. Gladstone, who in the contest for the Pembroke Boxoughs publicly declared to the electors his warm wishes for my success."

Here I pause for one moment, interrupting the flood of Mr. Morris's electoral lyric, only to let it flow on in a wilder torrent pretty soon. Two reflections arise in the mind of the reader. First, Mr. Morris tells us, and no doubt truly, that he enjoys the full confidence of his illustrious leader, Mr. Gladstone, but he forgets to say whether this sentiment is returned, and whether Mr. Morris's full confidence is given to Mr. Gladstone. On this, great issues may hang. Second, if he enjoy Mr. Gladstone's full confidence, Mr. Morris has a opportunity to do a great service to his party and his country. He might tell them what Mr. Gladstone means by Home Rule, and on what lines his next Home Rule bill will be drawn. Perhaps he will do this now that the perversity of his countrymen of Carmarthen leaves him leisure to attend to the affairs of the Kingdom as a whole; or while it is whole. But let us continue the quo from the poetical patriot's letter:

"In coming before you thus, for the last time I have no object in view but that of improving the condition of the masses of the people, and of completing the education of Wales.

Since Lord Beaconstield, a man in many respects unlike Mr. Lewis Morris, undertook at Edinburgh the education of his party, no such task has devolved on any public man as that which this suppliant for Welsh suffrages so generously assumes: the task of completing the education of Wales And yet, neither is the education of Wales to be completed, nor the condition of the masses to be improved. To both these high objects the be nighted voters of Carmarthen, sunk in their low intellectual average, have shown themselves be sottedly indifferent. They even turned deaf ears to the pathetic appeal of Mr. Morris, which concludes his manifesto:

"I beg of you to record your votes for me at sacred duty to the party, and to give me such a majority as will make future opposition, from whatever quarter, absolutely hopeless."

The chronicler who records the melancholy re sult records also his opinion, or the opinion somebody, that the result will cause a split in the party. Perish the thought! Never could so high-souled a patriot as Mr. Lewis Morris suffer his disappointment or that of his friends to impair the prospects of the party whose whole programme accepts, and the full confidence whose illustrious leader he so deservedly enjoys. He has ample consolation for his over throw. Nobody who has read the swelling periods it is my privilege to reproduce can doubt that beside Mr. Gladstone, there is another illustrious man whose full confidence Mr. Morris enjoys; that of Mr. Morris. In that he wraps himsel as in a garment of steel; in that he may bid defiance to the blows and buffets of fate; in that he is cuirassed against the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. I can think of but one man who wears an armor equally impenetrable Not the Pope, for to the accepted doctrine of Papal Infallibility there are strict limitations Not Mr. Cowen of Newcastle. Not Mr. George Meredith. Not even Mr. Stead, the author of the "Maiden Tribute," whose exclamation, "Ah, if you only knew what it is to have to guide the destines of an Empire," has seldom been surpassed. The only European analogue to Mr. Lewis Morris is the German Emperor. him alone may it be said that his belief in himself and his conviction of his own impertance to the universe is perhaps coextensive with that of the author of the Epic of Hades. It is impossible to dwell too long upon so great

a man as Mr. Morris, or to satisfy completely the curiosity of a remote continent touching one upon whom so heavy a misfortune has now so undeservedly descended. I am sure we shall all be eager to offer him such consolation as we may in these dark hours; and to remind him that other petriots of hardly less distinction, and hardly less emineut services, have had to taste the bitterness of the same cup he is now draining to the dregs. Did not Bristol reject Burke? Did not Oxford University turn out Peel? Was not Mr. Morris's leader, Mr. Gladstone, expelled from the representation of the same University The history of the world is crowded with itstances of the ingratitude of Democracies, and of the low intellectual average of constituencies in England and elsowhere. Westminster would have none of Mill, and if the Poet Close ever contested a borough in Westmoreland, it is certain he was

not elected. In the doubt whether my knowledge of Mr. Lewis Morris's career be so complete as you have a right to expect, I turn to a book of references